The Blair County Whig.

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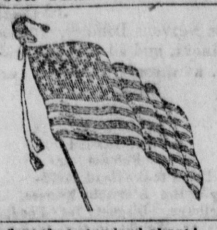
By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ We are permitted, through the kindness of Mr. John Martin, of this place, to publish the following letters from his son, who has been a prisoner in Richmond:

ANAPOLIS, Maryland, Nov. 18.

Dear Parents:—You will be surprised to know that I have arrived on terra firma; the land where people don't starve. I started from Richmond on the evening of the 15th of this month, and I think it was one of the luckiest days of my life—since there is no exchanging of prisoners done. There was only 400 of us got away out of 15,000. It was a small chance, but nevertheless, a chance for life or death, for it is sure death to a man that stays in Richmond any length of time. For my part I did not get into a very bad place. On account of being wounded they sent me to the hospital, and there we got two meals per day, and that was a little piece of corn bread about as large as your two fingers, and a very small piece of beef. What do you thing of that for rations for a sick man? There was a boat load of sick men came up from City Point about three weeks ago, and I gave a man your address so that he could write to you and relieve your anxiety about me. I hope you received it. My leg is pretty near healed up; one side is entirely healed up, the other pretty near so. I will try and get a furlough and come home. If they dont give me one I will come home anyhow, when they send me to our army in the west. I don't know when that will be. I am in the General Hospital, Anapolis, Md. This place is an Elysium to the hospital I was in at Richmond. I could fill 20 pages telling you of the suffering I have seen—no pen can describe the sufferings of the men that are held as prisoners of war.

From your only son,
C. N. MARTIN.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19.

Dear Parents:—I wrote a letter yesterday and mailed it. The reason that I am going to write this time, is that I dont think we will get away from here soon.—So being pennyless I want you to send me some money. I am so 'hard up' that if it was not for the benevolence of a lady that visits the hospital, I could not procure writing material. My leg is getting better fast, it is a little stiff yet. If I had of been wounded where I could not have attended to myself, I would have fared a great deal worse. As soon as I was shot I tied my towel around my leg above the wound to stop the flow of blood, and when the rebels carried me to the rear, I poured cold water in at one side and it ran out at the other. My wound was dressed but once by a doctor while I was in the Confederacy, and that was in Atlanta, Ga.—Why the Confederacy is too poor to find bandages for to dress wounds with. They gave me three, and when they got dirty I had to wash them or do without. They hauled me 15 miles in an old wagon, after I was wounded, to the railroad terminus. I had to live on green corn three days, with what their own soldiers gave. I tell you if our soldiers had to fight under the circumstances that they do every man would desert, and if they are whipped it is their own circumstances that will do it. The citizens of Richmond made a raid on the bread that was being hauled to the hospital, and took every bit of it. The prisoners dont get any meat to eat; that is, those that are well. Those that are sick get about 2 ounces per day with their corn bread; and that is not sifted before it is baked. There is a great many that take the small pox. For my part I would sooner run a chance with the small pox, than the diarrhœa that the men get on Belle Island; and eating that corn bread is certain death. The medicine they give for diarrhœa is a mixture of laudanum and water.

Your son, C. N MARTIN.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

Official Report of Gen. Meade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 1, 1863.

General: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this army during the month of July, including details of the battle of Gettysburg, which have been delayed by failure to receive the reports of the several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in battle. On the 28th of June I received orders from the President placing me in command of the Army of the Potomac.—The situation of affairs was briefly as follows:

The Confederate army, which was commanded by General Robert E Lee, was estimated at over one hundred thousand strong. All that army had crossed the Potomac river and advanced up the Cumberland Valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance thus: Ewell's corps on the Susquehanna, Harrisburg and Columbia; Longstreet's corps at Chambersburg, and Hill's corps between that place and Cashtown.

The 28th of June was spent in ascertaining the positions and strength of the different corps of the army, but principally in bringing up the cavalry which had been covering the rear of the army in its passage over the Potomac, and to which a large increase had been made from the forces previously attached to the defences of Washington.

Orders were given on this day to Major General French, commanding at Harper's Ferry, to move with seven thousand men to occupy Frederick and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the balance of the force, estimated at four thousand, to remove and escort public property to Washington.

On the 29th the army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day it was in position, the left at Emmettsburg, and the right at New Windsor. Buford's division of cavalry was on the left flank, with his advance at Gettysburg.

Kilpatrick's division was in the front at Hanover, where he encountered this day General Stuart's Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca creek, and, passing our right flank, was making its way toward Carlisle, having escaped Gregg's division, which was delayed in taking position on the right flank, by the occupation of the roads by a column of infantry.

On the 30th the right flank of the army was moved up to Manchester, the left still being at Emmettsburg, or in that vicinity, at which place three corps, 1st, 11th, and 3d, were collected under the orders of Major General Reynolds. General Buford having reported from Gettysburg the appearance of the enemy on the Cashtown road in some force, General Reynolds was directed to occupy Gettysburg.

On reaching that place on the 1st day of July, General Reynold's found Buford's cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who had debouched his infantry through the mountains on Cashtown, but were held in chick in the most gallant manner by Buford's cavalry. Major General Reynolds immediately moved round the town of Gettysburg, and advanced on the Cashtown road, and without a moment's hesitation deployed his advanced division and attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders for the 11th Corps, General Howard, to advance as promptly as possible.

Soon after making his dispositions for attack, Major General Reynolds fell mortally wounded, the command of the 1st Corps devolving on Major General Doubleday, and the command of the field on Major General Howard, who arrived about this time (11:30 a. m.) with the 11th Corps, then commanded by Major General Schurz. Major General Howard pushed forward two divisions of the 11th Corps to support the 1st Corps, now warmly engaged with the enemy, on a ridge to the north of the town, and posted his 3d division, with three batteries of artillery, on the Cemetery ridge, on the south side of the town.

Up to this time the battle had been with the forces of the enemy debouching from the mountains on the Cashtown road, known to be Hill's corps. In the early part of the action the success was on the enemy's side. Wadsworth's division of the 1st Corps having driven the enemy back some distance, capturing numerous prisoners; among them, Gen. Archer, of the Confederate army.

The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy on the Cashtown road, and the junction of Ewell's Corps coming in on the York and Harrisburg roads, which occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., enabled the enemy to bring vastly superior forces against both the 1st and 11th corps, outflanking our line of battle, and pressing it so severely that about 4 o'clock P. M. Major Gen. Howard deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps to the Cemetery ridge, on the south side of the town, which operation was successfully accomplished; not, however, without considerable loss in prisoners, arising from the confusion incident to portions of both corps passing through the town, and the men getting confused in the streets. About the time of the withdrawal, Major Gen. Hancock arrived, whom I had despatched to represent me on the field, on hearing of the death of Gen. Reynolds.

In conjunction with Major Gen. Howard, Gen. Hancock proceeded to post the troops on Cemetery Ridge, and to repel an attack the enemy made on our right flank This attack was not, however, very vigorous; the enemy seeing the strength of the position occupied, seemed to be satisfied with the success he had accomplished, desisting from any further attack this day.

About 7 o'clock P. M. Major Gens. Slocum and Sickles, with the 12th Corps, and a part of the 3d, reached the ground, and took post on the right and left of the troops previously posted.—Being satisfied, from reports received from the field, that it was the intention of the enemy to support with his whole army the attack already made, and reports from Major-Generals Hancock and Howard on the character of the position being favorable I determined to give battle at this point, and early in the evening first issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburg, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminister, at 11 P. M. 1st.

I broke my headquarters, which till then had been at Taneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at 1 A. M. of the 2d. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground.

By 7 A. M. the 2d and 5th Corps with the rest of the 3d, had reached the ground and were posted as follows: The 11 Corps retained its position on Cemetery Ridge, just opposite to the town; the 1st Corps was posted on the right; the 11th on an elevated knoll connecting with the ridge and extending to the south and east, on which the 12th Corps was placed the right of the 12th Corps resting on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore pike, and which formed on the right flank of the 12th something of an obstacle.

Cemetery Ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it came to a very prominent ridge called "Round Top," running east and west. The 2d and 3d Corps were directed to occupy the continuation of Cemetery Ridge on the left of the 11th Corps and 5th Corps, pending their arrival the 6th Corps was held in reserve.—While these dispositions were being made the enemy was massing his troops on an exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a half.

At 2 P. M. the 6th Corps arrived, after a march of thirty-two miles, which was accomplished from 9 P. M. of the day previous. On its arrival being reported I immediately directed the 5th Corps to move over to our extreme left and the 6th to occupy its place as a reserve for the right.

About 3 P M., I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the 5th Corps and post it, when I found that Major General Sickles, commanding the 3d Corps, not fully apprehending my instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing his corps some half mile or three quarters of a mile in the front of the line of the 2d Corps on a prolongation on which it was designed his corps should rest.

Having found Major General Sickles, I was explaining to him that he was too far in the advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries in his front and flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry, and made a vigerous assault. The 3d Corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the 2d Corps were immediately sent by Major General Hancock to cover the right flank of the 3d Corps, and soon after the assault commenced.

The 5th Corps, most fortunately, arrived and took a position on the left of the 3d, Major General Sykes, commanding, immediately sending a force to occupy "Round Top" Ridge, where a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the 3d Corps, under Major General Birney (Major General Sickles having been wounded early in the action), superiority in numbers of corps of the enemy enabling him to out flank its advanced position, General Birney was counselled to fall back and reform behind the line originally desired to be held.

In the meantime, perceiving the great exertions of the enemy, the 6th Corps, Major General Sedgwick, and part of the 1st Corps, to which I had assigned Major General Newton, particularly Lockwood's Maryland Brigade, together with detachments from the 2d Corps, were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded, together with a gallant resistance of the 5th Corps in checking, and, finally, repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts on our extreme left.

An assault was, however, made about eight o'clock P. M., on the 11th Corps, from the left of the town which was repelled with the assistance of troops from the 2d and 1st Corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the 12th Corps were sent as reinforcements.

During their absence the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantage of by the enemy, who during the absence of Geary's division of the 12th Corps, advanced and occupied part of the line.

On the morning of the third, Gen Geary having returned during the night, attacked at early dawn the enemy, and succeeded in driving him back and reoccupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all the morning along this part of the line, Gen. Geary, reinforced by Wheaton's brigade of the 6th Corps maintained his position and inflicted very severe losses on the enemy.

With this exception our lines remained undisturbed till 1 P. M., on the 3d, when the enemy opened from over 125 guns, playing upon our centre and left. The cannonade continued for over two hours, when our guns failing to make any reply the enemy ceased firing, and soon his masses of infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre.

An assult was made with great firmness, directed principally against the point occupied by the 2nd Corps, and was repelled with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by Doubleday's division and Stannard's brigade of the 1st Corps. During this assault both Major General Hannock, commanding the left and centre and Brigadier General Gibson, commanding the 2nd Corps, were severely wounded.

This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines leaving the field strewed with his dead and wounded, numerous prisoners in our hands. Buford's division of cavalry, after its arduous service at Gettysburg on the first, was on the second sent to Westminister to refit and guard our trains. Killpatrick's division, that on the 29th, 30th, and 31st had been successfully engaging the enemy's cavalry was on the 3d, sent on our extreme left, on the Emmettsburg road where good service was rendered in assaulting the enemy's line, and occupying his attention.

At the same time Gen. Gregg was engaged with the enemy on our extreme right, have passed across the Baltimore pike and Bonaughtown roads, and boldly attacked the enemy's left and rear. On the morning of the 4th the reconnoisances developed that the enemy had drawn back his left flank, but maintained his position in front of our left, apparently assuming a new line paralled to the mountain.

On the morning of the 5th it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. The 6th Corps was immediately sent in pursuit on the Fairfield road, and the cavalry on the Cashtown road and by Emmettsburg and Montery passes. The 5th and 6th of July were employed in succoring the wounded and burying the dead.

Major General Sedgwick, commanding the 6th Corps having pushed on in pursuit of the enemy as far as Fairfield Pass in the mountains, and reporting that pass as very strong, and one in which a small force of the enemy could hold in check and delay considerable time any pursuing force, I determined to follow the enemy by a flank movement, and accordingly, leaving McIntosh's brigade of cavalry and Neill's brigade of infantry to continue harassing the enemy, I put the army in motion for Middletown, Md.

Orders were immediately sent to Major General French, at Frederick, to re-occupy Harper's Ferry, and to send a force to occupy Turner's Pass, in South Mountain. I subsequently ascertained that Major General French had not only anticipated these orders, in part, but had pushed his cavalry force to Williamsport and Falling Waters, where they destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge and captured its guard. Buford was at the same time sent to Williamsport and Hagerstown.

The duty above assigned to the cavalry was most successfully accomplished, the enemy being greatly harrassed his trains destroyed and many captures in guns and prisoners made. After halting a day at Middletown to procure necessary supplies and to bring up trains, the army moved through South Mountain, and by the 12th of July was in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights of Marsh Run, in advance of Williamsport.

In taking this position several skirmishes and affairs had been had with the enemy, principally by cavalry from the 11th and 6th corps. The 13th was engaged in making reconnoisance of the enemy's position and preperations for attack, but on advancing on the morning of the 14th it was ascertained that he had retired the night previous by a bridge at Falling Waters and a ford at Williamsport.

The cavalry in persuit overtook the rear guard at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. Previous to the retreat of the enemy, Gregg's division of cavalry had crossed at harper's Ferry, and coming up with the rear of the enemy at Charlstown and Sheperdstown, had a spirited contest in which the enemy were driven to Martinsburg and Winchester, and pressed and harassed in his retreat.

Pursuit was resumed by a flank movement of the army, crossing the Potomac at Berlin, and moving down Loudon valley. Cavalry were immediatly pushed into several passes of the Blue Ridge, and having learned from scouts of the withdrawal of the Confederate army from the lower valley of the Shenandoah, the 3d Corps, Major General French, in advance, was moved into Manassas Gap, in the hope of being able to intercept a portion of the enemy.

The posession of the Gap was disputed so successfully as to enable the rear guard to withdraw by way of Strasburg, the Confederate army retiring to the Rapidan. Position was taken with this army on the line of the Rappahannock, and the campaign terminated about the close of July.

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated, in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburg, their compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and withdrawl from the upper valley of the Shenandoah, and the capture of 3 guns, and 41 standards, and 13,621 prisoners; 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field

Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying return, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing; in all 23,189.

It is impossible, in a report of this nature, to ennumerate all the instances of gallantry and good conduct which distinguished our success on the hard-fought field of Gettysburg. The reports of corps commanders and their subordinates, herewith submitted, will furnish all information upon this subject.

I will only add my tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army, officers and men, which, under the blessings of Divine Providence, enabled the crowning victory to be obtained, which I feel confident the country will never cease to bear in greatful remembrance.

It is my duty, as well as my pleasure, to call attention to the earnest efforts and co-operation on the part of Major General D. N. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, and particularly to his advance of four thousand men under Brigadier General W.F. Smith, who joined me at Boonsboro,' just prior to the withdrawal of the Confederate army.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to my staff, general and personal, to each and all of whom I was indebted for unremitting activity and most efficient assistance. Very respectfully your obedient servant. GEORGE G. MEADE.
Major General Commanding.

Brigadier Geneaal L. THOMAS, Adjutant General U. S. A, Washington, D. C.

Supplies for the Union Prisoners at Richmond—Rebel Perfidy.

The announcement in our despatches to-day, that the rebels have refused to suffer the supplies for the Union prisoners at Richmond to be forwarded to them will fill many benevolent hearts with bitter disappointment. As on former occasions, the rebels had encouraged the belief, that whatever supplies or clothing or food would be directed to Richmond for the use of the prisoners confined there, would be permitted to reach them without molestation. But as on former occasions, just as soon as they had secured some large contributions, they turned round, like the brigands they are, and mocked at the benevolence that would seek to mitigate the suffering which their expressly-purposed cruelty inflicted, while they also took good care to appropriate to their own use the greater portion of the articles so confidingly entrusted to them, and which, to all but brigands, would have been sacred to the suffering victims to whom they were sent.

This turn of affairs, though it can hardly disappoint those who remember the conduct of the same men on several former occasions, will, however, as we have said, bitterly disappoint very many whom the fair promises, lately made, had again persuaded to hope better things. Why, speaking of fair promises, it is only a few days since we read a communication from Dr. Reid, of Chambersburg, in this State, published in a Philadelphia paper, in which he quotes the following from a letter written to him by Capt. Hatch, of the rebel office for the exchange of prisoners at Richmond.

Every package, either of clothing or money, delivered to us for Federal prisoners, has been *promptly* delivered to the parties, and will continue to be as long as the Federal authorities permit Confederate prisoners of war to receive like articles from their friends.

Now, as we have already remarked in reference to this subject, there are but two methods by which the rebels can be reached, and prevented from accomplishing their evidently deliberate and diabolically ingenious scheme of prison torture and starvation, by which they have calculated that they can force us to concede whatever they have chosen to demand. One is, RETALIATION, which, however, can only be carried out to a certain extent;—for under no circumstances could we *go such lengths* in rigorous treatment of rebel prisoners, as they have gone in their dens of the Libby and Castle Thunder and the unsheltered sand-flats of Belle Isle, in the treatment—that is the torture and slow murder—of ours. The other is DELIVERANCE FROM THEIR CAPTIVITY BY AN ARMED FORCE. We have insisted that the Army of the Potomac if properly led at this juncture, is equal to the task,—whose very nobleness and beneficence give a moral vantage-ground to make an army irresistible—*Pitts. Gazette.*

A Dark House.

A dark house is always an unhealthy house, always an ill-aired house, always a dirty house. Want of light stops growth and promotes scrofula, rickets, &c., among children. People lose their health in a dark house, and if they get ill they cannot get well again in it. Three out of many neglegencies and ignorances in managing the health of houses generally I will here mention as specimens.

First that the female head is charge of any building does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. How can she expect that those under her will be more careful to maintain her house in a healthy condition than she who has charge of it.

Secondly, that it is not considered essential to air, to sun, clean rooms while uninhabited, which is simply ignoring the first elementary motion of sanitary things, and laying the ground for all kinds of disease. Third, that one window is considered enough to air a room. Don't imagine if you are in charge and don't look to all these things yourself, those under you will be more careful than you are.

It appears as if the part of the mistress was to complain of her servants and to show them how there need be neither complaints nor excuses.—"*Florence Nightingale.*"

AN ITEM EVERY MAN SHOULD READ. We have probably all of us met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female has been magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed—not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtfulness—to speak lightly of females, we recommend three "hints" as worthy consideration:

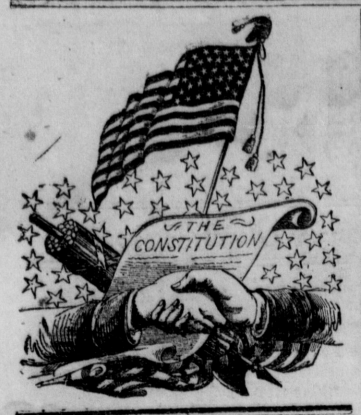
"Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make any assertions about her, that you think are untrue or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner shun them, for they are the very worst members of the community—men lost to every sense of honor—every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villian and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and bragging report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind and magnify as it circulates until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unfortunate victim. Respect the name of woman, for our mother and sisters are women and as you would have their fair name untarnished, and their lives unembittered by the slander's biting tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife of some fellow creature."

God Bless My Mother.

Mother's often lean on God's promises in faith that their wayward children will be reached by prayer and led back to Christ. A chaplain in the navy writes:

"Not many nights ago the whole meeting was moved as the heart of one man, by a noble looking youth of eighteen, who in the midst of his broken-hearted prayer, burst forth in the earnest supplication—'O God, bless my dear mother! I thank Thee that Thou hast heard her many prayers, and that I, so long the object of her love have at last become the subject of Thy grace!' And on the last night the feelings of every one present were again moved in like manner, by the testimony of a sailor in middle life, given with sobs and tears to the blessed influence of a mother's prayers in restraining a wayward son from sin, and in bringing him at length, by the grace of God, to the hope of salvation."

☞ It is a truth not often realized that men must be already wise in order to love wisdom.



THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1863.

PATRIOTISM.

When nations are waring with each other, and a subjugation of either might prove fatal not only to the conquered government itself, but to individuals of such nation, an earnest support of self interest, prompted by dictates of the commonest wisdom, should cause them to battle earnestly for that grand community or nationality of which they are interested members. Ignerance may assume, that a direct loss of personal property, while endeavoring to successfully defend nationality, is wronging self. Inferior minds, whose views are circumscribed to the narrow limits of present material vision, are singly prone to such assumptions.

While giving ear to the discourse of an able and eloquent divine of Hollidaysburg, on Thursday of last week, we were very forcibly reminded of the fallacy that marked one of his propositions. With due deference to the application that he made of the remark in question, yet considered literally, we would question its propriety. "Men make their consciences subservient in action to their selfishness." So they may in theory, but not in fact. What constitutes selfishness? Those actions of our own which tend in the results that naturally follow them, that enhance real happiness. What constitutes real happiness, individuals have a right to judge for themselves. And, wherever and whenever selfishness conflicts with a consciousness of right—there is short sightedness on the part of the actor. "Charity" *does* "begin at home." And, when charity assumes a general character, it is only for the purpose of insuring more direct felicity in individuality. Our conscience informs us that it is right to preserve our lives, to do good while living, and to transmit to posterity, when we quit the world's great field of strife, whatever of concentrated wisdom in written thought, or material things for future use, in the development of human progress—that succeeding generations may make still nearer approaches to their Creator.

In order to *do* this, practically speaking, in a time of war, men must be equal for the occasion. Mutual dependence, with government and governed, a reciprocity of interest lies between. "Protection for the sake of protection," is a term that may truthfully be applied.

The people should realize this, as a fact. Men must understand, before they are willing to act. There are none, no, not a single individual in the northern states to-day, who, if they understood their real interests, but would conscientiously and with the most *supreme* selfishness, espouse without any conditions, the war for the Union, Government, and a perpetuation of the American Republic.

Men who would be base, in opposing the war for country, when it is a question of Nationality in fact, or one in name—in a spirit of selfishness, when *conscience* (that never falsifies) informs them that it is wrong, they seal their recreancy to their honored father's memory, and their treason toward their government, with a lie!

Selfishness in truth, and conscience that never deceives, are one and the same, and must go hand in hand. For while conscience itself is based on right, and in doing right, our actions should be selfish enough to secure that happiness, and in doing so, we must necessarily obey the "still small voice;" of conscience.

We pity those who are blind to their own interest, and who as partizans, oppose this war, for the sake of party name. But the miscreant wretch, who would supplant the proud flag of freedom, for a state of anarchy—in espousing the wild schemes of ambitious men, or maliciously rend in twain the fabric of Nationality, the AMERICAN UNION—deserves the condemnation of intelligencies wherever human progress is understood; and, finally, a fitting retribution in the vengeance of Almighty God, whose great name he has outraged, and whose works he would overthrow.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The copperheads not unfrequently have to take some severe cuffs from their southern "friends." Of course it produces the same effects upon them that similar treatment does upon the spaniel, rendering them more complacent and obsequious to their masters than ever.

In a late number of the Richmond *Examiner* the editor in an article on the Pennsylvania election, says: "The democratic party in that State (Pennsylvania) *was never proof against bribery*, FOR IT NEVER HAD THE SHADOW OF PRINCIPLE."!

Do the copperheads, who use that organization for the purpose—the sole one, as we perceive—of aiding their southern "friends," recognize the portrait? Or will they ask for another sitting.

PRINTING PAPER ADVANCED.—Again this commodity has taken another rise.—The white paper costs as much more as it did two years ago, and is working very disastrously to us poor printers. We hope Congress, at its next meeting, will repeal the tariff imposed on the importation of this article. Foreign competition is needed to keep the paper makers of this country in check. If it is not repealed, newspapers must raise the price of their subscriptions, or close their establishments.—Many have already raised their prices.—We would prefer to remain at the present terms, if Congress will so amend the duties on paper as to allow us to do it.—We shall yet "wait a little longer."

☞Congress will convene on Monday next, The contest for the Speakership is between Washburne, of Illinois, and Colfax, of Indiana, on the Union side.

☞ It is said the great scoundrel, John Morgan, who escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary by digging into a sewer, has arrived in Canada.

☞Senator Cowan, we see it stated, has purchased a mansion on Capitol Hill, in Washington, and, it is said, intends to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

OUR COUNTRY.

The following extract from the Philadelphia North American contains sound views of a subject of national importance, and should be spread before the people throughout the land, as well calculated to encourage them in the present, and inspire them with confidence in the future. We invite the attention of our readers to it, as well as to the advertisement of Jay Cooke, in our issue of to day, headed U. S, 5-20's.

Profitable Investments.

The Philadelphia North American gives some excellent advice to those who wish to invest money. It is well for all who are in funds to heed the council:—"Though money has been temporarily scarce, capital continues abundant; and the recent tumble in the stock market has brought capitalists to a realizing sense of the unreliable character of many of the securities dealt in. It is greatly to the credit of the Government that its loans, of all the securities daily dealt in on the market, have maintained their integrity of price better than almost anything else. Its Five-Twenty year six per cent. loan, the interest on which is promptly paid in gold, has been subscribed to, all through the pressure in the money market, at an average of more than two millions per day. And what is not the least gratifying fact in connection with the daily large subscriptions to this popular loan, scarcely any of it is returned to the market for sale. It is taken for investment, and is held with unfaltering confidence in its reliability. And why should it not be? It is seen that the Government now, after two years of the most gigantic war that the world has ever known, experiences no difficulty in commanding the necessary means to prosecute it, or in paying regularly the interest in gold as it falls due. If this can be done while the war is being waged, who can anticipate any difficulty in readily accomplishing it when the war shall be ended? What better investment then, for capital, than the "Five Twenty" Government loan? But if any doubt, let him refer to the statistics furnished by the census tables of the various nations of the world. The facts which they present will prove the most satisfactory mode of dispelling the numberless gloomy apprehensions which are being continually conjured up by those who are disposed to exaggerate the extent of the calamity occasioned by our rebellion. A reference to the state of most of the prosperous nations of the old world clearly disproves such a position, and shows that the highest conditions of national advancement have not been materially affected by the extended wars in which those nations have been immemerially engaged, and that a heavy national indebtedness has not proved an unmitigated evil.

For instance, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands will undoubtedly be conceded to represent the highest prosperity that has been attained by any of the European nations. And yet no nations have been called upon to endure fiercer or more prolonged wars, domestic and foreign than they. The effect has been, unquestionably, to incur an enormous national indebtedness; but neither their wars nor their indebtedness have had the effect to destroy their elasticity, nor to check the progress of their general prosperity. The result would have been different, probably, if these nations had been falling into decay, instead of being, as they really were, in a state of development; and in this respect their case resembles our own, with enormous advantages in our favor. These nations, while undergoing the trials of war, were oppressed by the evils of an immense exodus of their people, caused by the density of their population, the impossibility to provide occupation for them, the low price of labor, and the scarcity of territory. Compared with our own country, they possessed slight room for future development, they were settled in every part, and no vast territory lay invitingly open to encourage enterprise and settlement. Their great problem has ever been what to do with their surplus population, which, in its turn, has sought new fields for adventure and self support in countries like our own, where an illimitable territory waits to be developed, and where incalculable resources invite industry and energy. The encouragement to be derived from these facts and comparisons of circumstances is very great, and to the mind of any dispassionate reasoner is conclusive that the course of this great country is onward and upward, and that its credit will live unimpared to the end."

GLORIOUS VICTORY.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

We are completely victorious. The enemy is totally routed and driven from every position. Our loss is very small and the enemy's is heavy in prisoners.—Finding Gen. Hooker so successful in his movements against Lookout Mountain, the enemy evacuated that position during the night.

Gen, Hooker took possession early this morning. The enemy moved south and got on Missionary Ridge on the battle field somewhere near Chickamauga. He is expected to intercept the flying foe.—Gen. Hooker is said to have captured 2,500 prisoners in his magnificent assault of Lookout Mountain.

Gen. Sherman being all prepared to begin an assault at 8 A. M. to day upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had the day before taken a hill near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery. He had to descend into a valley, and he then made another ascent to the position held by the enemy. Two unsuccessful assaults were made by General SHERMAN, but, with the co-operation of the centre, he ultimately gained the position, and completed the great victory.

The brigade of Gen. Carse, with a portion of General Lightpew's brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with quite a heavy loss, after an attack persisted in for an hour; but being reinforced they were enabled to hold a part of the hills. In this attack Gen. Carse was wounded quite severely in the thigh. The Thirty-seventh Ohio, and Sixth Iowa, and One Hundred and Third Illinois regiments, were in the attack. A second assault was made at 1½ o'clock, in which Mathias', Loomis and Baul's brigades were engaged. The force reached within twenty yards of the summit of the hill and the works of the enemy, when they were flanked, and broke, retiring to their reserves.

In this assault Gen. Mathias was wounded and Col. Putnam, of the Ninety-third Ohio, killed. Their persistent efforts compelled the enemy to mass heavily on his right in order to hold the position of so much importance to him About three o'clock General Grant started two columns against the weakened centre, and in an hour's fighting, succeeded in breaking the centre, and gaining possession of the ridge in which the enemy was posted, the main force was driven northward towards Gen. Sherman, who opened on them, and they were forced to break, and seek safety in disordered flight down the western ridge of the Chickamauga. We have taken not less than 5,000 prisoners, and perhaps 10,000 General Hookor will probably intercept the flying enemy in the vicinity of Rossville, and the region east of it.

There are reports that we have taken a whole corps,

Among the casualties are Lieut. Col. Espy, of the Sixty-eighth Indiana regiment, Major M'Cawley, of the Tenth Iowa; Col. Omars, of the Nineteenth Illinois Lieut. Col. Stuart, of the Nineteenth Illinois, Major walker, of the Tenth Missouri; Major Walsh of the Fifty sixth Illinois, Major Innes, of the Sixth Iowa, wounded; Major Irwin, of the Sixth Iowa killed.

Full reports of the killed and wounded cannot be obtained, as most of the killed were in General Sherman's corps, and remained at dark in the hands of the enemy. The list will be telegraphed to morrow.—The prisoners say that Bragg was on the Ridge just before they were taken.

The successful storming parties consisted of Wood's and Baird's divisions on the left centre and Johnston's and Sherman's on the right centre. Some of our wounded were left in the hands of the enemy after General Sherman's unsuccessful assault, but were ultimately recovered.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—10 P. M.—The captured artillery is reported at about forty pieces. General Hooker captured five boxes of new muskets on Lookout Mountain.

We are in entire possession of the field. We have control over the railway and river to Bridgeport. Two boats came through this morning. Our loss will not amount to more that 300 killed and 250 wounded in the three days operations.—The success has been most brilliant.

The enemy is reported to be bivouacking two miles beyond Missionary Ridge. Col. Phelps, of the Thirty-eight Ohio, and Major Glass, of the Thirty second Indiana, are killed. Gen John E. Smith is reported wounded, Col, Avery, of the One Hundred and Second New York lost a leg, and Major Elliot, the same, is dead.

Official Announcement of the Victory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

The following has been received at headquarters:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25—7. 15 P. M.

To Major General Halleck,

General in-Chief, Washington:

Although the battle lasted from early dawn to dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over Bragg. Lookout Mountain Top, all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley, and Missionary Ridge entire, have been carried, and are now held by us.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Major General.

The Escape of Morgan from the Ohio Penitentiary.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.

The six officers who escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus, with Morgan, were Capts. Bennett, Taylor, Sheldon, Hines, Hackersmith and Magee.

John H. Morgan, on retiring, changed with his brother Dick from the top cell to the lower tier. The floor of the lower cell is two and a half inches thick, in which a hole was cut, running to the main wall around the Penitentiary. This wall was cut under and the party escaped into the open country. The night was dark and a heavy rain was falling. Not the slightest clue has been discovered of their whereabouts, or the route they had taken.

The Governor has telegraphed all the military committees of the State to arouse their several counties, and Col. Parrott, the Provost marshal General of the State, has notified every Provost Marshal within his jurisdiction, to scour their several districts thoroughly.

The most plausible theory mentioned is that they escaped in time to take the Cincinnati train via Dayton, which started from Columbus at 2 A. M., on Friday night. That their escape was connived at by sympathizers there is little doubt.

The manner of their escape was ingenious, but after all simple enough, based upon the almost certain theory that they were correctly informed as to the ground they had to work through.

They, by patient labor for nearly four weeks by means of small pocket knives, dug through the floors of their cells, composed of about one foot of stone and brick, down into a four feet sewer.

Two weeks ago one of the escaped prisoners asked the guard for a few boards to cover the bottom of the cells giving as an excuse that the damp stone was injuring their health. Their unsuspicions guard granted the request. The boards were used to cover up the holes they were cutting.

On the night of their final escape, on retiring to their several cells, Dick Morgan managed to change with his brother John from the lower to the upper tier.

After getting into the sewer they crawled to the heavy grating and masonry at its mouth, and found that they could not escape by that route. They, however, made a hole upward to a heavy pile of coal, which rolled in on them to such an extent that they were forced to go further back into the yard; they then excavated the soft earth clear under the main wall, and so correctly was the distance calculated that they came out into the open road way one foot from the foundation.

One of the party (Capt. Hines) was by trade a brickmason, and seems to have had the management of the whole affair. A note signed by that worthy, written in a fine commercial hand, was left behind, as follows:

"To Captain Merion, Warden of the Penitentiary, Castle Merion, Cell No· 20, Nov. 27th, 1863.

"Commencement, Nov. 4th, 1863; conclusion Nov. 20th, 1863. Number, of hours for labor per day, three; Tools, two small knives.

"*La patience est ambre, mais son fruit est doux.*" (Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.)

"By order of my six honorable confederates.

"T. HENRY HINES, Captain, C. S. A."

Public opinion is divided as to where the blame rests. It is proper to state, however, that for the last two weeks several of the most prominent Copperheads of the State have been putting up at the principal hotel, laying their heads together, without any visible reason therefor.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Nov. 26.

Late accounts from the Arkansas river represents that the country is subject to incursions by conscripting squads. The citizens are compelled to band together for protection. The state of affairs renders the efforts of the planters to gather their crops ineffectual and the amount of cotton gathered is said to be small compared with the amount grown.

Price's force is small. There is no prospect of a movement on his part.

The Memphis Bulletin in noticing the arrivals there says: It is believed that in a few days the restrictions preventing cotton coming in from the country will be removed. The stock is rapidly decreasing; about 1,000 bales reached here yesterday by boats.

Union Victory at Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—The *Commercial's* Cumberland Gap correspondent telegraphs to-night that all the available force has been sent from there to intercept Longstreet's retreat into Virginia.—He says a courier from Knoxville brings intelligence that the enemy attempted to cross the river on Sunday, bringing on a general engagement, resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of General Wheeler's division of five thousand men.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' Chicago property, known as Cottage grove, has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage the mortgagee being the prinsipal purchaser.—The amount paid is not stated, but it is said to be far below the real value. It covers sixty acres, on which were mortgages to the amount of $83,963,33.

Arrival of Cotton—Hickman, Ky., Plundered by Guerrillas—Lucien Anderson Released.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.—The steamer Anderson arrived with six hundred bales of Cotton from Memphis for Cincinnati.

Roving bands of guerrillas infest the river below. One hundred of whom, under the notorious Sol. Street, entered Hickman, Ky., last Thursday, and plundered stores, and houses, and captured four or five unarmed soldiers.

Hon. Lucien Anderson, recently captured at Mayfield by the rebels, passed through here on route home. He was released on condition that he would procure the release of Trusten Polk.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

On Wednesday night last, Provost Marshal J. W. Cromwell, of Fairmont, W. V., arrested three men as suspicious characters, upon whom were found several hundred dollars of counterfeit and bogus bank notes and counterfeit postal currency. Two of the men came from the direction of Morgantown, and stopped at a hotel in Fairmount, where they were arrested and committed to jail. They gave their names as John Wilson and John Smith, and stated that they were from Pennsylvania and Ohio, and were going to Grafton. Wilson had $160 in counterfeit 10's on the Merchants Bank of Wheeling; $76 in counterfeit 2's on the same bank, two 5's on the Western Reserve Bank of Ohio, and about $,130 in counterfeit 50 cent Government Currency. He had also over $340 in good money· Smith had no counterfeit money but $5 in silver and $8 in currency. He pretended he have lost a pocket-book containing the greater part of his money, and was on the street with a lantern searching for it when arrested. They had each a splendid revolver, which they said they bought in Pittsburg. about a week previously. They are both professed river men, and, according to their story, found their money in a board pile at Brownsville, Penna.

The third party got off the night train going west, and on examination was found to have $119 of spurious bills on a Michigan Railroad Bank, and some $18 in good money. His name, as written on his pass from Col. Wilkinson is N. W. Halterman. He says he is from Pendleton county, Va., and a deserter from the rebel army.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—In the London *Observer* of October 25th, we find the following:—"We are enabled to state, upon the best authority that her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will be confined in or about the last week in March next. The health of the Princess is all that can be desired under the circumstances; and the nation has reason to rejoice of the prospect of the perpetuation in a direct line of the sovereignity of her good and Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

☞Judge Agnew will assume his duties on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State on Monday next. The accession of this gentleman will give us a loyal Bench and relieve our Commonwealth from the disgrace of Copperheadism in so important a position. Of course Woodward and Thompson remain on the Bench, but they will be powerless for evil.

☞The editor of the *Tyrone Herald* being at loss for Educational matter, leaves that portion of his paper white or blank, and notifies his exchanges to give him credit, if they see proper to copy.—We are not disposed to imitate his example; but would suggest to him, as a improvement in the appearance of his paper, to leave the whole thing blank.—*Ebensburg Sentinel.*

☞The Boston *Transcript* states that one of the deacons in the First Presbyterian church in Newburyport left the church in indignation on Thursday, because the President's hymn, written by Dr. Muhlenburg, was sung.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.

PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

A LETTING for the grading of the Newry Branch Rail Road, will be held at the House of Landon Reives, in Newry, Blair co., Penna., on Monday, the 14th day of December, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received by Francis McCoy, President of the Road, up to Saturday, the 12th of December, 1863. Specifications for grading the Road can be seen by calling upon the President, or Alexander Knox, in Newry.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

ADAM HOOVER Sec'y.

Newry, Nov. 23d, 1863.-3t

Not Alcoholic

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PhHa, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captoin R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞Price per bottle **75 cts.** or half dozen for $4.00·

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors,

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ We have two dwelling houses in Hollidaysburg to rent for one year from the 1st of April next. One at $100—the other at $75. Also—one office.

☞ Mr. Charles Maize, of Yellow Springs, is informed that his Bill is $4.—Please send it through the Post Office at our risk.

☞ Two houses lately erected in Loudonsville, above the Round House, will be sold with the lots, for $2500 on time.—Inquire of Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq.

A SAW-MILL—VERY CHEAP.—As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it. It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c. We offer the whole concern for $1500 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

A Success.

We understand that our friend Wm. Tiley, jr., has obtained a very favorable lease to open coal near Lilley's Rail Road Station, on the Allegheny mountain, and that he is succeeding admirably. The vein is 4 feet 4 inches thick, and of the very best quality, from which he expects to be able to ship a large quantity by the 1st of April. Mr. Tiley is one of our most enterprising and accommodating citizens. We have no doubt his success will be complete.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

IMPROVEMENT.—The new brick mansion and store of Dr. Snyder, a few doors North of the "American House," is approaching completion, and certainly adds very materially to the appearance of the street on which it is located. We heard it intimated that next season, at least two corners of the Diamond of our town, where now stand old dilapidated buildings, will be erected structures not unworthy the most desirable sites perhaps, in our may be one day, old gray city!

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—We learn that the County Sup't. of Common Schools, (Mr. Counsman,) proposes convening the School Teachers from the several Districts of the county, between Christmas and the 1st of Jan., in this place, for the purpose of holding a Teacher's County Institute. We commend the enterprise of Mr Counsman to the Teachers throughout the county, and would bespeak for him and his co-laborers, the Teachers, a hearty co-operation on the part of School Directors themselves. A more extended notice will be published in the *Whig*, in a future number.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, the 26th ult., a day set apart by the President of the United States, for general thanksgiving and praise to God, for the many mercies bestowed upon us as a people in the midst of tribulations dire—was acknowledged in our good town of Hollidaysburg with due defference. Places of business were generally closed, and the churches were well attended. The several ministers, we understand, fulfilled their parts, generally speaking, satisfactorily to their hearers.

In the midst of iniquity, when vice would appear to be on the increase and when doers of good—Christian spirits, well nigh despair, at beholding sin running riot o'er the land, how refreshing it is, to know that the world is not altogether lost to a sense of duty toward their God, in thus thanking Him for Divine favors unworthily received, and acknowledging that "all is for the best" in the workings of His great Providence.

FIRE ENGINES.—When the incendiary in his diabolical malice, or the thief for plunder, may apply his torch to the building of the unsuspecting victim—when accidents may occur—or, when people's own carelessness may result in disastrous conflagrations, are uncertainties, and may at any time occur. Forewarned, we should be forearmed. Security is only to be attained, by ample *preparation*. Fire Engines, properly managed, certainly modify the danger attendant upon buildings when burning, either in saving the perhaps otherwise doomed structure, or the spreading of the devouring element to other prey.—In the town of Hollidaysburg there are two Fire Engines. We understand that *neither* of them are in a proper condition to render efficient aid, was it necessary to call their usefulness into requisition. Is this right? Are the proper authorities displaying very sound judgment, is a question which to the thoughtless may appear whimsical, but which might result in one of real magnitude and importance, should they lack ample preparation for emergencies that may at any time occur!

UNBECOMING CONDUCT.—While Divine service is being held in many of our churches, especially during the evening, boys and young men lounge near the doorway, often to the annoyance of church going people. It is to be regretted, that young folks should so far forget the rules of propriety as to vulgarize their actions by conduct so unbecoming. Again:—Groups of boys and young men, may too often be seen congregated near lamp-posts in the forepart of the night, gazing upon the passers by, or perhaps whiling away their time by rude jests and ribaldry, worthy only the lowest grades of society; or perhaps, as in many instances they may, by personal remarks, make their conduct personally odious, to individuals. Whether such conduct is intended by the actors themselves, to be considered a nuisance or absolutely wrong or not—they certainly render themselves subject to suspicion.—Loafing, is of itself a vice sufficient, in many of our stores, offices, &c., without adding to it either the smell of liquor in the "doggery," or grouping together on street corners subjecting themselves to suspicion, if nothing more. "A word to the wise &c."

FEARFUL MORTALITY.—A terrible disease said by some to be "diptheria," and by others an aggravated "Scarlet Fever," prevails to an alarming degree in Clearfield and White townships, Cambria county, just adjoining this county. It first made its appearance about the middle of October, since which time hundreds in that comparatively limited territory, have been carried off by it. In the family of Mr. John Weakland, at Holliday's Saw Mill, out of 8 members 7 have taken the disease and died. Another family of six has lost 5 of its members, and there is scarcely a family in the neighborhood which does not mourn the loss of one or more. In the grave yard a short distance from Holliday's Mill, over 200 new graves may be seen, all made within a month.—*Reg.*

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.

oct.10-3m. 881 Broadway, N.Y.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS,

RETAIL PRICES.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,50
Extra " "	7,25
Superfine,	7,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1,12
Corn per bushel, new,	100
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	18

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Dec. 2.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$7 15
Extra	6 60
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	5 75
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 60
White	2 00@2 05
RYE—	1 20
CORN,	1 25
OATS,	83

☞ A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,

oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

ALL Careful men insure their lives in the **Washington Life Insurance Company**. Call and get a Circular from J. F. FRUEAUFF.

Dec. 5th 1863

SHERIFF'S SALE!

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, on *Tuesday, the 29th day of December*, 1863, at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit,

All those certain four and a half adjoining lots of ground or basin lots, situate and lying on the canal basin, in the new town plot lately laid out, adjoining the old town plot of Hollidaysburg, and numbered 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 therein, That is to say the whole of said basin lots numbered 6, 7, 8, and 10 and the one undivided half part of said basin lot numbered 9, each of said basin lots being of the breadth of 87 feet on said canal basin and extending back at right angles to said canal basin to the Allegheny Portage Railroad, having thereon erected a Large Frame Rolling Mill and Forge with good Steam Engine, Rolls, Furnaces, &., in good order and condition for the manufacture of Iron.

ALSO,

All those two certain lots of ground, situate in the borough of Hollidaysburg, fronting 118 feet on Market square and running back at right angles along Union street 160 feet to Bank alley, being lots No, 128 and 129 in the new town plot of said borough, having thereon erected 8 frame tenant houses, large enough to accommodate sixteen families.

Siezed and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Thomas McNamara.

The purchaser of the above described property must pay five thousand dollars of the bid, to the Sheriff, immediately after the property is knocked down to him, otherwise the said property will be again offered for sale at that time.

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Hollidaysburg, Dec. 2, 1863

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six-per Cent Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans so that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz; on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500 and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5000, and $10 000 For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent, on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc, must pay from three to five per cent tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Dec. 5th, 1863.

JOB WORK,

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

NEW.

STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

NOW OPENING

AT

CHAMBERLINS'

CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large and fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'

and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices;

Cheapest in Town,

and suitable for the approaching cold season, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

direct from the Manufacturers

OF

Superior Quality!!

Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS,

and

FURS!

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added,

5000 YDS, PRINTS,

from 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

ALSO, A fresh assortment of GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles usually kept in a

Dry Goods, Grocery and general Variety Store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

A New Magazine, for the Ladies.

The Lady's Friend.

A Monthly Magazine of Literature & Fashion.

The subscribers would beg leave to call the attention of their friends and the public to the NEW MAGAZINE which they are about to issue, and the January number of which is nearly ready. The name will be

THE LADY'S FRIEND,

and it will be devoted to choice Literature and the illustration of the Fashions, it will also contain the latest patterns of Cloaks, Caps, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Fancy Work, Embroidery, &c., &c.; with Receipts, Music, and other matters interesting to ladies generally.

THE LADY'S FRIEND will be edited by Mrs. HENRY PETERSON, who will rely upon the services in the Literary Department, of the following.

Unrivalled Corps of Writers:

Mrs. Henry Wood, Author of "East Lynne," &c.	Mrs. M. F. Tucker,
	Fanny M. Raymond,
	Franc's H. Sheffield,
Mary Howitt,	Mrs. L. D. Shears,
Marion Harland, Author of Alone."	Caroline A. Bell,
	Annie F. Kent,
Mrs. E. S. Randolph,	Sophie May,
El'nor.. Donnely,	Harris Bryne,
C. M. Trowbridge,	Mrs. Z. B. Spencer,
Margaret Hosmer,	Mattie Dyer Britts,
Virg'a. F. Townsend,	Annie Russell,
Mrs. M. A Denison,	Miss A. L. Muzzey,
Clara Augusta,	Sara J. Rumsey,
Laura J. Arter,	Clara Doty,
August Bell,	Harr't. W. Stillman,
Anna L. G——,	Minnie May,
Charles Morris,	Arthur Hampton,
Helen M. Pratt,	T. J. Chambers,
Maggie . Higby,	Barbara Brande,
Mrs. Anna Bacho,	and other talented
Lucinda B. Browne,	writers.
Carrie Meyer,	

HANDSOME STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

A HANDSOME STEEL ENGRAVING and a COLORED STEEL FASHION PLATE will illustrate every number; besides well executed Wood cuts, illustrative of Stories, Patterns, &c too numerous to mention. The January number will contain a beautiful Steel Engraving, designed expressly for this Magazine by Schaussle, and called.

GABRIEL WILKIE'S RETURN.

This handsome Steel Plate illustrates a story of love, war, and a broken engagement, by Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly, and will be of itself, we trust, worth the price of the number.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to The Lady's Friend and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of all cost, with the exception of freight.

In procuring subscribers for this premium, we prefer that the thirty subscribers should be procured at the regular terms of Two Dollars for each, but where this cannot be done, they may be procured at our club rates, and the balance of the Sixty Dollars forwarded to us in cash by the person desiring the machine. The Magazine will be sent to different Post-Offices, if desired. Every person collecting names should send them with the money as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their Magazines, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (thirty), and whole amount of money (Sixty Dollars), is received the machine will be dully forwarded.

TERMS.—Our terms will be the same as those for that well known weekly paper, the Saturday Evening Post, published by us for the last seventeen years—in order that the clubs may be made up of the paper and magazine conjointly, where it is so desired—and will be as follows;

CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year,	$2 00
2 copies, one year,	3.00
4 copies, one year,	6.00
8 copies, and one to getter up of club,	12.00
20 copies, and one to getter-up of club,	28.00
And copy each of The Lady's Friend and Saturday Evening Post,	3,00

☞ Single numbers of the Lady's Friend (postage paid by us) 20 cents.

☞ The matter in The Lady's Friend will always be different from that in The Post.

Subscribers in British North America must remit twelve cents in addition to the annual subscription, as we have to prepay the U. S. postage on their magazines.

Address

DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Philada

☞ Specimen numbers will be sent gratuitously (when written for) to those desirous of procuring subscribers.

Iron City College,

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. **$35** Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

$10 REWARD.—I will pay Ten Dollars Reward to any person who will arrest and deliver to me, or have him placed in the County Jail at Hollidaysburg, Hugh Gallaher. Said Hugh Gallaher is about 5 feet 6 inches high, red complexion, sandy beard, and 21 or 22 years of age. JOS STIFLER, Constable.

Nov 16. 3t pd.

Head-Quarters'

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

In Lloyd's Row, right opposite E. G. Price's New Store.

J. BALLENBERG

DEALER IN

READY-MADE Clothing,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c,

20 per cent Cheaper than ever sold in Hollidaysburg

Keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. oct78m

J. F. FRUEAUFF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

and

Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

United States Hotel, HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

Just Arrived:

A HEAVY SUPPLY OF

WINTER CLOTHING

AT

LOUIS GOLDMAN'S

Clothing Store, two doors north east of the American House. He sells clothing

10 per cent. Cheaper

than any other establishment in town, and of the very best quality. Give him a call.

LOUIS GOLDMAN.

Sept. 28th.-2m.

Furs!

FOR a full and complete assortment call at the store of

J. M. HEWIT.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 21.-3t

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

Sept. 12, 1863.-3 m.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN,
1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City,

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

POETRY.

SUMMER'S GONE.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

Hark! through the dim wood dying,
With a moan,
Faintly the winds are sighing—
Summer's gone!
There, when my bruised heart feeleth,
And the pale moon her face revealeth,
Darkly my footsteps stealeth,
To weep alone.
Hour after hour I wander,
By men unseen,
And sadly my wrung thoughts ponder
On what HATH been,
Summer's gone!

There in our green bowers,
Long ago,
Our path through the tangle flowers
Treading slow--
Oft hand in hand entwining--
Oft side by side reclining—
We watched in its crimson shining
The sunset glow.
Dimly that sun now burneth
For me alone—
Spring after spring returneth—
Thou art gone,
Summer's gone!

Still on my worn cheek playeth
The restless breeze;
Still on its freshness strayeth
Between the trees,
Still the blue streamlet gusheth—
Still the broad river rusheth--
Still the calm silence husheth
The heart's disease:
But who shall bring thy meetings
Back again.
What shall recall thy greetings—
Loved in vain?
Summer's gone!

THE FARMER.

Old Corn for Hog Feeding.

One of our leading agricultural journals says of feeding hogs, "begin with refuse grain, bran and unsound corn, and finish off with old corn, if there be any on hand."

Now this "old corn" is the subject of our story. Why should we finish off with old corn that is wanting to the new? Is this grain like wine, that improves with age? We do not mean to ridicule the idea. We have great respect for old notions, prima facie, and will not treat them with disrespect, unless we can prove them dis-respectable; and we confess, as regards this, we want the direct proof. It is a very well-settled fact that good firm pork cannot be made of such ordinary slops as are fed to hogs, nor of pumkins, turnips, cabbages, &c., and that corn is the best food for the purpose. But is it the quality of hardness in the corn that makes the meat firm, and therefore the harder the better, and therefore old corn better than new? Suppose we grind the old corn, how then! or suppose we soak it?

The dryness and hardness of old corn is a serious objection of itself, and it behoves those who maintain the superority of old over new, to show in what it consists; or, if that cannot be done, to satisfy us by careful experiment that the fact is as they say. Do not let us hold on to this old notion because it is old.

There is another little matter we should like to have settled in this pork business. Will pork, killed in the wrong time of the moon, "shrink in the pot." That is, if you kill on the decrease, will a big peace of meat, put in the pot, come out a small pice, and vice versa? A great many people practice upon this notion who will not own that they believe in it? The writer engaged to sell a lot of pork, on one occasion, to a very intelligent gentleman, who requested that it might be killed when the moon was all right, remarking, with a smile, that the ladies thought it of some importance.

Whether swine's flesh is subject to this sort of lunacy we will not determine, but suggest that the matter be set at rest by a fair trial.

The Farmers Creed.

A local contemporary gives the following:—"We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation. The soil loves to eat as well as its owners, and ought therefore, to be nutered. We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it--making both the farm and farmer rich at once. We believe in going to the bottom of things, and therefore in deep ploughing and enough of it—all the better if with a subsoil plough. We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is the spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl or plaster, will be of little use. We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, and a good orchard. We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, dairy and conscience.—We firmly dis-believe in farmers that will not improve, in farms that grow poorer every year, in starved cattle, in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants, in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers who are ashamed of their honorable vocation."—[Scientific American.

Facts About Apple Trees

1st. Apple trees are found to flourish best on undulating lands or hills. In low and sheltered situations there is more exposure to extremes of heat and cold.

2d. Apple-trees are more sure in their products in northern, north-western and western exposures than in southern or eastern ones.

3d. Apple-trees are more exposed to winter-killing in situations where frost kills vegetables earliest in the fall.

4th. Trees grafted near the ground are much more liable to winter kill than those which are grafted on the top.

5th. Branches of trees which grow in a horizontal position come into bearing sooner than those which grow more nearly in perpendicular position.

6th. Crooked trees and leaning trees are the best bearers.

7th. English orchardists, in order to hurry certain trees into bearing, bend and tie down the branches.

The Shooting Fish.

This very remarkable fish is a native of the East Indies. Nature has constructed this aquatic sportsman in a very singular manner, but one admirably adapted to his sporting predilections.—The fish has a hollow, cylindrical beak. He frequents the rivers or the sea-shore in search of of food, and from the usual manner in which he provides for his wants he derives his name. when this hungry gentleman espies a fly or an inseet not taking good care of himself, but sitting on the plants that grew in shallow watter, he swims away, to the distance of four or five and often six feet, that he may take aim at his prey; and when he has done so to his satisfaction, he then with amazing dexterity and cleverness, ejects out of his tube-like mouth one drop of water which is so well directed and so swiftly shot forth, that it never fails to knock the fly into the water, and once there all hope is gone—the fish darts upon his prey, and eagerly devours it; thus supplying us with another instrnce of the diversified modes by which Nature qualifies its countless millions of creatures with the powers of procuring food.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL URNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

DR. S. KIMMELL,

DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1862.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,

Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

Girard House,

PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

Aug. 29.-3m.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chstnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., 2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a house, lot, and blacksmith shop in East Sharpsburg Blair county.—Terms reasonable. If not sold before the first of January, it will then be for rent.

JOHN GWINNER.

Sept. 22d.—3m.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 3 3m.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and

BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.

May 3-1—28.

PRICE

AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST

RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be Sold

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine Vice Pres.	" 8,000

THE CABINET.

Wm M. Seward, of N. Y. Sec. of State.	8,000
Salmon P Chase, of Ohio Sec of the Treas	8,000
E. P. Usher, of Ind. Sec. of the Interior	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con. Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8000
E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General	8000
Montgomery Blair, of Md. P. Master Gen.	8000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md.	Chief Justice:		6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo.	Associate Justice		6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn.	"	"	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine.	"	"	6,000
John Miller of Iowa	"	"	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer,
Supt. of Common Schools,

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Lewis H. Williams;
Borough Treasurer, A. S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure
Constable, Geo. W. Russ
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona.	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W, Brown,
Clover,	
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	J Kemp
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
Martinsburg,	J. G Herbst,
Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox,

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
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2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
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6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2 50; Estrays, $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line. Obituary notices Exceeding six lines, 10 cents.